



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS.

I. C. SLOAN, of Rock County.

FOR SENATOR.

WM. A. LAWRENCE.

Assembly Nominations.

FIRST DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Center, Porter, Union, Magnolia and Janesville.
JONATHAN CORY, of Center.

THIRD DISTRICT—Composed of the towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnson and La Prairie.
JACOB FOWLE, of Bradford.

County Ticket.

FOR SHERIFF.

REUBEN T. PEMBER, of Johnsonville.

CLERK OF THE COURT.

LEVI ALDEN, of Janesville.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

C. C. KEELER, of Deloit.

TREASURER.

S. HOLDREDGE, JR., of Magnolia.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

JOHN R. BENNETT, of Janesville.

CLERK OF THE BOARD.

S. L. JAMES, of Deloit.

SURVEYOR.

S. D. LOCKE, of Johnsonville.

CORONER.

S. C. BURNHAM, of Janesville.

SUPERVISOR AT LARGE.

WM. A. NORTON, of Center.

First Assembly District.

Jonathan Cory, of the town of Center, is the republican nominee for the assembly in the district composed of the towns of Janesville, Porter, Union, Magnolia and Center. This nomination is one that can be and will be heartily endorsed. Mr. Cory is an active worker anywhere, and has that force of character which will make his efforts felt, while he is as true as steel on the all-important questions before the country.

Nothing from Corinth.

There is great anxiety to learn the details of the battles at Corinth. We have nothing further, to day, but hope to-morrow to be able to give a list of the casualties which may have occurred in the companies from this vicinity. We do not learn whether the 12th battery was in the fight or not.

The Effect of the Proclamation.

The opponents of the President's proclamation have asserted frequently that it would have no other effect than to embitter the south. We begin, however, to hear quite a different story. "The soldiers in the rebel army are clamoring to be sent home to protect their homes from anticipated negro insurrections, and the rebel congress has just passed an act exempting a large police force from conscription, in places where there is a dense negro population. Thus we see how a mere paper, without armies and cannon, weakens the enemy. This proclamation will spread alarm, uncertainty and distrust among the rebels everywhere. We do not wish to hear of a negro insurrection, but we would rather one would take place than to see the rebel army in the free states.

The Duty of the Potomac Army.

The failure of Gen. McClellan to cross the Potomac with his whole army and advance upon the enemy is an exciting remark. It is three weeks since the battle of Antietam, which was a victory, and yet no forward movement has been made towards the defeated rebel army. The month of October is advancing rapidly, and the autumn floods will soon impede the army in Virginia. No wonder that the soldiers begin to get impatient, and ask how soon the war is to be ended, if delays are to be continual. They remember last season and shudder at the prospect of another winter's inaction. Winter quarters on the Potomac again would thoroughly demoralize the army, and render it ready for almost anything, even a disgraceful compromise with rebels. We do not doubt they begin to speculate upon the subject, and that serious consequences will soon flow from the policy of delay which now seems to have been thoroughly inaugurated in the army of the Potomac.

Lee Retreating to Richmond.

The report that Gen. Lee had retreated up the Shenandoah valley towards Richmond seems to be confirmed. The rebels have been pretending to have a great force at Martinsburg, but when investigated this appears not to be so; and it is now said they have removed to Staunton, preparatory to another backward movement to Gordonsville, and from thence to Richmond. Whether this is so or not, there is no difficulty in such a retreat by the rebels. They are neither threatened in rear or flank, and can do about as they please. If victories on our part bring no better result than this, of what use are they?

Resting of Ships.—The ships in the Methodist Episcopal church in Emerald Grove will be rented Saturday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Letter from Senator Doolittle.

To the Editors of the Daily Gazette.

GENTLEMEN—My attention has been called by a friend, to your leading article of the 27th of September last, in which you tender to me personally the use of your columns in such a manner that I cannot omit to notice it.

And, first of all, let me say that in the tone of that article there seems to be manifested a spirit of kindness, however mistaken it is in regard to me or my views. I have never said on any occasion that the war of the revolution was a war for the liberties of white men alone.

I have said the war of the revolution was for the freedom of the land; that it brought liberty to the white man, but left the black man in chains, still a slave; and that the war of 1812 was for the freedom of the sea; and that the present war, waged against this government by the rebel confederacy based upon slavery, would end in bringing freedom to the slave.

That progress and advancement is the order of nature and of nature's God. That the first great step in our nation's history brought liberty to the white man; the second brought freedom to the sea; the third, through which we are now passing, will in my opinion bring freedom to the colored man throughout the United States. These ideas, in substance, I have expressed in various forms, and in the hearing of enormous assemblages upon different figures, somewhat strong perhaps, but nevertheless, in my opinion, just and pertinent. So far from ever asserting that the war of the revolution, or the principles avowed by our fathers in that struggle, were for the white race alone, I have again and again maintained that the author of the Declaration of Independence embraced and intended to embrace all the races of mankind, including the negro. In my speech at Madison, on the 12th of September, 1860, I did so.

In the senate, in the face of the slaveholding aristocracy who controlled it, in reply to the oft repeated declaration made by them that the fact was, and that Judge Taney in the Dred Scott case had decided, that the framers of the Declaration of Independence did not intend to embrace the negro, I held up to the world the face of the original draft, in Jefferson's hand writing, and pointed them to the word MEN, printed in capital letters, when used by him in speaking of the negroes. From that hour to the present moment no man in the senate has repeated the declaration that Jefferson did not intend to embrace the African race in that great charter of human rights.

In the very speech in which you refer to your criticism of my views of colonization, I demonstrated the same thing, that the Declaration of Independence as drawn by Jefferson did expressly embrace the African race, and yet you speak of my "following the lead of Judge Taney."

I acquit you of all intention to do me wrong, but, gentlemen, if you had intended to do the greatest possible injury to me of which your newspaper is capable, you could not have made a statement more false and unfounded in fact, or which is more in conflict with the whole course and teachings of my life.

This idea of Taney's is not original with him; it is adopted from Calhoun. That the negro is not entitled to any rights by virtue of our Declaration of Independence, or under the constitution; that he is only a thing of property, in whom rights belong to his master and not to himself, was the basis of those famous resolutions in which Calhoun, as early as 1833, undertook to force on his new issue—that slavery is a blessing—that slavery is national and sacred sectional. It is that which has caused all the turmoil and agitation for more than twenty-five years, and which has brought on this war at last.

"Whom the Gods destroy they first make mad," and with that idea of Calhoun, the south has been madened to strike the blow which under God, I trust, will destroy slavery forever.

This idea is the essence of Calhounism. I have fought it all my life. This Calhounism, entering into and taking possession of the followers, inspired them with the wildest fanaticism.

Claiming that a negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect, no compensations of conscience restrained them. Claiming slavery to be a positive good, it became, of necessity, aggressive.

It demanded a reversal of the teachings of the southern pulpit, and they were reversed. It demanded a reversal of the teachings of their public schools, and it was done. A reversal of the doctrines of the press, and of the creeds of political parties, and it was made.

Upon the same demand, it has reversed the decisions of their state courts, the acts and resolutions of their legislative bodies. It admits of no question. It tolerates no other opinion. It reigns supreme, despotic and intolerant as the Spanish Inquisition, in all the cotton states, and controls the leading politicians in all the slave states.

All this it had accomplished ten years ago.

Not content, however, with controlling state action and all domestic affairs, it demanded the control of every department of the federal government, of congress, of the president, and of the supreme court.

It demanded of congress the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and it was repealed in 1854.

It demanded the invasion and subjugation of Kansas by five thousand men in arms, in 1856, and it was done.

It demanded the enforcement of the bloody border ruffian code, and it was enforced by Pierce, through Jeff. Davis, his secretary of war, as much a traitor then, in heart, as now.

It demanded the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, though it came reeking—covered all over with fraud and perjury, and as all the world knows, voted down by almost ten thousand majority. In that, however, for the first time, it was arrested in its victorious progress, and, thank God, Kansas is free.

It demanded the Dred Scott decision, reversing all the previous decisions of the supreme court, north and south, and of every administration from Washington to Polk, and that decision was made. It was pronounced by Judge Taney. It was the last victory of that most atrocious doctrine of John C. Calhoun, to combat which I have devoted the best years and energies of my life.

I have fought that idea, and the reasoning upon which it is based, in every step of its progress, from the time it was first broached by Calhoun until the present hour.

You, gentlemen, have not yourselves, nor in my opinion has it entered into your hearts to conceive the intense hostility, the absolute loathing of my soul for that idea of Calhoun, expressed by Judge Taney in that decision, or you could never have said, in a journal which claims to speak the truth, that I followed the lead of Judge Taney in the Dred Scott case.

There is a fact bearing on this subject which I feel at liberty to state.

If you will turn to the 6th part of the Congressional Globe, 1857-58, page 665, you will find that it was sought by obtaining the vote of the senate to print

the Dred Scott decision, to give it a senatorial endorsement, I moved an amendment, withholding the sanction of the senate from the opinions of the Judges, and said that "the doctrine advanced, that the constitution of its own force carries slavery into any territory or into any state, is the most momentous and revolutionary doctrine that has ever been promulgated before the American people, a doctrine which concerns not merely the territories of the United States, but, if acquiesced in, carries the law of slavery into every state in this Union."

The constitution is the paramount law of every state; and if that recognizes slaves as property, as horses are property, no state constitution can abolish it, or prohibit its introduction. It is a question which rises above all other questions and over-rides them all, and is to become the living issue for the next ten years before the American people.

This was the first blow at this monstrous decision in the senate, and it was struck at its head, upon its first appearance.

For that act and speech, Mr. Benton, then upon a sick bed in Washington, sent me a note, requesting me to call upon him. I did so. He said to me: "Young man, I have sent for you to say that I thank you for that speech, though a short one. Why did you not get your friends to join you and discuss it for weeks; yes, for weeks sir, before allowing it to be printed under the sanction of the senate. It is the issue, sir, I have written a book upon it. I have studied this thing the bottom, sir."

He died a few weeks afterwards. The earnestness with which he spoke is vivid in my memory yet. It was like the voice of a prophet.

And now, gentlemen, the very idea underlying the Dred Scott decision, underlying Calhounism is that negroes have not the rights of men, but, like horses, are the subjects of property.

I will not say other men have not combated it more effectively, but this I will say, no human being has ever combated it more earnestly than myself. I have done so for years and with all the powers that God has given me.

The negro is by nature entitled to his rights as a man just as much as a white man; he has as much right to himself, his wife and his children, and the bread he earns to feed them, as I have to mine. That one idea, but not the only one which concerns his well being. There is another, and that is that he is entitled to a home, where he can enjoy his rights. His natural home is in the hot climates of the tropics, as much as the white man's natural home is in the temperate zones of the earth.

And in this respect, my views are like those of Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and of President Lincoln. You do them great injustice, and me too much honor when you speak of that idea as a hobby of mine.

The difference between you and me is simply this: You would give the negro his freedom. I would not only give him his freedom, but I would give him a home in which to enjoy it.

If we could have peace, I would have found homes for all who voluntarily desire to migrate outside of our territory. But as we have war, and the rebels will not accept of the proclamation of the President, I would make a negro territory within the United States, beginning with South Carolina, where this hell-born conspiracy has been hatching and hatching its infernal brood of traitors for more than thirty years.

In the very speech you refer to made early in the last session, I said the same thing, "that if the war continues, we shall see upon some future map of the United States, where South Carolina now is, the negro territory of the United States." It may embrace much more after the first of January next.

My colleague, Judge Howe, knows that at the last conversation we ever had with the President upon these questions, early in the extra session last year, I told the President that if the war continued two years, that I would be the real victor of the war, and I would be the President, by his proclamation.

I have stood by him when he pretended friends were denouncing him, simply because they did not, or would not know him and understand him. I have stood by him in the storm when he was tried as no man has been tried since Washington, and with all my ability have endeavored to strengthen his heart and his hands, and have been denounced for sustaining him.

But, gentlemen, let us have no misunderstanding. Do you support the proclamation of the President? Do you support it without an "if" or a "but," without any conditions? Do you support the whole of it? Are you for him or against him? Let your readers know precisely where you stand upon these questions.

You speak of my course last winter as conservative. I will tell you in winter sense it was conservative; my amendment to the emancipation bill in the District of Columbia, made no concession of freedom, and was, voluntary emancipation. It fixed the policy of the government to be forever voluntary and not a compulsory system. By the adoption of that amendment, the bill to emancipate in the District was saved from a veto, in the opinion of many well advised persons.

By my passage upon the confiscation bill, and of such men as Clay, Fessenden and others, all the friends of the administration and the President were brought to act in harmony, and pass the bill in its present shape. And the very clause in the President's emancipation proclamation, of which all now speak so well, follows the suggestion of the senate bill drawn by Judge Calhoun, the ablest lawyer of the senate, much as that bill was denounced by hundreds who had never read it, much less considered its provisions. If, to make colonization (sought to be made compulsory) voluntary migration; if to save the emancipation bill in the District; if, to bring the friends of the administration and the President to agree with almost entire unanimity upon the confiscation bill, if it is to be the President when oppressed under a load of labor and responsibility which required almost super-human wisdom to bear, and to aid him and strengthen and encourage him while bearing that load, while the impatient and the timid were running from him or denouncing him—is to be a conservative, then was I and the noble men acting with me conservative in our course.

But what is past is past. I will not reopen a controversy which is now closed. All the friends of the administration stand together now as a band of brothers, shoulder to shoulder, around the President, and among these I include not only all republicans, but all truly loyal men who give to him now their hearty and earnest support.

And now, gentlemen, not to trespass longer upon your courtesy, allow me to say that some ten days hence, upon my return from a trip with some of my family, long confinement by sickness, required me to leave for that reason, I have promised some friends in Janesville to be present, and address the citizens of Rock county at length upon the President's proclamation, and the state of the country. I shall be able to explain my views more fully than I can well do within the limits of a written communication.

I remain, gentlemen, Respectfully, yours, J. B. DOOLITTLE.

WANTED.—A good dose of snuffing.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Once in Union Postoffice Deposit

Last Night's Report.

CORINTH, Miss., Oct. 5.
The correspondent of the St. Louis Dispatch has the following details of the battle of Corinth:

On the morning of the 3d, our outposts were attacked by the enemy in force, about six miles northeast of Corinth. Before 9 o'clock the engagement became general, and a fierce and sanguinary battle was fought. Our men under Rosecrans stood up manfully and fought with great coolness and bravery, but regiment after regiment and brigade after brigade poured in upon us, and we were forced slowly backward, fighting desperately. The rebels pushed forward with determined obstinacy, and every foot of advantage ground. They outfought our inferior forces on the left, and were forming in our rear, and we were obliged to fall back still further to prevent this movement from being accomplished. The enemy were now inside our breastworks, pressing us backward towards the town, when darkness put an end to fighting for that day. During the day's fight our loss was heavy, but that of the enemy must have largely exceeded ours. Three pieces of the 1st Missouri battery were captured, after having stood for long hours before the enemy's fire, the men being consumed by thirst and subdued by intense heat and constant exertion. Brig. General Hackelbauer fell mortally wounded, at the head of his men, and died the same evening. Gen. Oglesby was shot in the breast, about 4 o'clock.

On the morning of the 4th the enemy opened briskly on the town with shot and shell. Our batteries replied, and for an hour or more heavy cannonading was kept up. At the expiration of that time two of the rebel guns had been disabled, and shortly after daylight their battery of seven guns was captured. Portentous quietness then occurred and it was evident that some movement was being made by the enemy. The Western sharpshooters, under Col. Burke, were ordered forward as skirmishers to feel for the enemy. At half past nine they met him three quarters of a mile in advance of our line of battle, advancing rapidly in heavy columns upon the town. Immediately a murderous fire was opened on this line of skirmishers, who slowly began to retire, returning the fire of the enemy with effect. The woods around alive with rebels, and it seemed impossible for this gallant regiment to escape destruction in their retreat of over three quarters of a mile on the open ground which intervened between them and our temporary works of defense. In a few minutes the engagement became general. Our batteries opened a destructive fire on the exposed ranks of the rebels, mowing them down like grass. Their slaughter was frightful, but with unflinching daring and recklessness they pushed impetuously forward. They charged our lines desperately, broke our lines of infantry and captured a small fortification in which the battery of the 1st Missouri was planted.

The day seemed lost. A temporary panic seized our men, and the rebels once more marched into the streets of Corinth. New batteries now opened on them, and our men, under the direction of a few courageous officers, and stimulated by their example, though greatly thinned, fought desperately. The advance of the enemy was checked. They wavered, and then fell back. Our lost battery was regained, and once more it hurled destruction into their ranks. The day was saved, and the enemy broke in full retreat. Our loss was comparatively small during this fearful charge—about the enemy twenty to one. In killed. Among the rebel killed and left on the field were Brig. Gen. Rodgers of New Orleans, Col. (acting brigadier) Johnson of Mississippi, and another colonel commanding a brigade, whose name was not learned.

The enemy were commanded by Van Dorn, Price and Villigque, with their respective army corps, amounting to 40,000 men.

It is impossible now to give a list of casualties. Our proportion of officers killed is thought to be large. We lost but four taken prisoners.

A special to the Evening Post, dated Washington, 8th, says:

A late edition of the Washington Star of this evening, states that it is currently reported that Gen. Banks will succeed Stanton as secretary of war; that General Halleck returns to his old command in the west; that the command of McClellan's army will be given to Gen. Hooker, and that McClellan will succeed Gen. Halleck.

Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox of Ohio, late commander of the Kanawha division of the army and successor to Gen. Reno in the command of the 9th army corps, has been appointed to the rank of major general, and assigned to the command of all the troops in a new department, the name of which is not yet announced.

There is nothing of a delicate nature from the front to-day. The possession of Lexington and Lebanon by our forces places the rebels in very circumscribed quarters. They are now surrounded on the north and east, and nearly so on the south. Halleck's column are farther east than theirs, and will doubtless succeed in getting entirely around them. The area inclosed by the federal lines, and known to be occupied by the main body of the rebels, includes the counties of Wayne, Fayette, Jessamine, Thacker, Boyle and Garrard.

PORTSMOUTH, N.H., Oct. 7.
The Richmond Examiner of the 6th, has a dispatch dated "Savannah, Oct. 6," which says: "The federals attacked our batteries in St. Johns, on the 1st, and after an hour's engagement were repulsed. The federals subsequently landed at Greenville point in force, and marched a mile to the rear of the battery, where a fight began at 10 a. m. No particulars have been received."

On Oct. 9, Pa., Oct. 9—3 p. m.
A terrific fire is now raging in the city wells at Oil Creek, on Blood & Tarr farms. Several buildings and 30,000 barrels of oil are burned, besides a great many buildings. The fire extends over half a mile. Loss, \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Tonawanda, Oct. 8.
The lighthouse at Port Dalhousie took fire this morning, and is so badly injured that it cannot be used for the present.

Dunwoody, Oct. 8.
T. J. Townsend, surveyor general for Iowa and Wisconsin, died at his residence in this city this evening.

To-day's Report.
(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.
The Times' special has the following: President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation has inspired the most lively terror throughout the south. The rebels do not laugh at the decree but quake with apprehension. They express fears that it will be the means of producing a counter revolution in the slave states, and the soldiers desire to return to their homes to protect their families. They believe the negroes to be

organizing insurrections, and only to be waiting an auspicious opportunity to rise in insurrection, en masse. They have heard already of the proclamation and are becoming very restive under their yoke. The women and children of the rural districts are removing to the cities for safety, and consternation seems to be universal.

Advices of the government from Europe show no change in the purposes of England or France. These governments continue to indicate a settled purpose to adhere to the oft declared policy of non-intervention.

The statement that Lee's army is falling back on Staunton is confirmed, and it is expected in case he shall be pressed by the Union forces, that he will retreat to Gordonsville. The condition of the rebel army is one of great destitution. In addition to their want of clothing they are now living on half rations. Chas. J. Faulkner is visiting the camps and making speeches to sustain their courage.

A strong effort is being made by certain citizens of Minnesota for the appointment of Sen. Rice as major general of volunteers, and assignment to the department now occupied by Gen. Pope. It is urged that his knowledge of that country and the habits of the Indians will enable him to act with great efficiency in putting an end to the existing troubles; it is also said that Gen. Pope is a man of great vigor, tact and prudence, and likely to make the subjugation of a few hundred savages, as in the case of Florida, a war productive of immense cost to the nation.

Fort Monroe, Oct. 7.
The steamer brought down none of our prisoners in exchange for state prisoners sent up. The commissioners of the federal government refused to exchange the prisoners of state belonging to Virginia on the ground that they were taken on territory belonging to the confederacy.

The Examiner says congress has serious business on its hands at present—the subject of revenue and finance. The bill provides that every citizen shall give one fifth of his gross income, and receive in acknowledgment 8 per cent. bonds of all kinds; twenty per cent. on gross income is the most oppressive. By this project, congress strikes a blow at our credit, and thus the public enemy. The government has committed financial blunders enough to ruin its credit, if the confidence of the public was not so well supported. Congress has postponed its adjournment until October 15th.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9—1 A. M.
Reports just received indicate heavy skirmishing between Hord's and Bragg's forces, near Perryville, fifteen miles southeast of Bardonia, with every prospect of a general engagement.

New York, Oct. 9.
The intelligent and reliable correspondent of the Times, under date of Antietam, 6th, says there is nothing the soldiers desire so much as to have the war brought to a close; with them time is everything. They are tired of the business and want to go home. This is as true of the rebel soldiers as of our own, and with certain class, I hope by any means the best or largest, they care not how it ends so that it ends. Remove the legal restraint which holds the army together and half of them would go home to-morrow. The other half would vote to send commissioners to Richmond, or welcome proposition from the rebels for winding up the struggle, rather than drag through another winter campaign in the swamps of the Chickahominy or in any other part of Virginia, but give them the forward and with the useful leaders and reinforcements, they will not stop until they have chased the rebels into the Gulf.

There is nothing the soldiers so much dread as this eternal delay, and the prospect of indefinite prolongation of the war. The officers who are worth a copper would see the same thing, if they possessed the independence of those in the ranks, and would speak their mind. I mention these things not willingly but for the purpose of showing the temper of the army, and the absolute necessity of keeping their energies employed and their minds easy.

The same correspondent states that the rebels made their appearance in small force opposite this place, for the evident purpose of showing themselves. They were mounted and numbered 200 or less. As they seemed anxious to attract attention a section of a Parrot battery was brought up and a few shells sent after them across the river. Of course they made tracks. The best information that can be received from Virginia confirms the idea that the body of the rebel army, which lingered for a time on the south bank of the Potomac, retreated up the valley in the direction of Martinsburg, over a week ago. They succeeded, however, in keeping up the semblance of a force along the Potomac for their own purpose.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.
Boston, Oct. 9.
Arrived, the United States steamer Alabama from Port Royal. She has crews of the prize schooners Defiance and Nelly. The latter were captured September 25th by the Alabama.

New York, Oct. 9.
A special dispatch states that after a review of Gen. Sigel's corps, yesterday, by Gen. Banks, a new national flag was presented to the 1st Ohio regiment by Gen. Sigel for their distinguished bravery. Gen. Banks being called for Gen. Sigel said that he regretted that Gen. Banks had felt compelled to leave for Washington this evening, adding that no man had more endeavored himself to the nation or more thoroughly deserved the honor of the people than did Gen. Banks. Three times three were given for Banks, and cheer after cheer for Sigel, Sigel and the Union.

New York, Oct. 9.
Flour 34 1/2c better—5,500,70 for super family; 5,800,60 for extra do; 5,900,75 for super western; 6,000,40 for common to medium extra family. Wheat 24c higher—1,141,21 for Chicago spring; 1,184,24 for Milwaukee do; 1,241,45 for winter red western; 1,301,37 for another Michigan. Corn 9 1/2c higher, at 62,63c.

St. Johns, Oct. 9.
The steamer Nova Scotia, from Quebec for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at 7 o'clock on Tuesday night. A furious gale was blowing at the time, and the crew of the news packet of the schooner press was nearly lost in a vain attempt to board her.

Sixty Hook, Oct. 9—10 1/2 p. m.
Steamship Persia, from Liverpool 27th, via Queenstown 28th, has just been signalled. She will be up about 4 o'clock P. M. Her advices are for two days later.

Fort Monroe, Oct. 8.
The Richmond Examiner of the 6th, contains the military exemption act, passed Oct. 1th, which exempts police for all sections of the country having a dense negro population, secures the liberty of the press by exempting editors; and such help as they may require in their business; exempts also employees of transportation and telegraph.

Acropolis at Nashville.—Miss Anna Thompson, sister of the Rev. H. M. Thompson, of the Episcopal Church, aged seventy, was drowned in Nemablin Lake, near Nashville, on Friday evening last, by the capsizing of a pleasure boat. The remains of the party, consisting of three gentlemen and another young lady, were saved.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Eighth Regiment.

RISQZI, Miss., Sept. 30, 1862.

Masses. Editors.—We are now stationed at Rhenzi, Miss., and have been here since the 24th of the present month. Lieut. King arrived here two days ago and brought with him several packages, etc., for the members of company G, among them a fine lot of smoking tobacco from your office, the gift of Mr. Holt, for which the men feel very thankful. Lieut. King found a job as soon as he arrived, taking command of the company. In the absence of Lieut. Col. Hobbs and Maj. Jefferson I am again thrown in command of the regiment.—Lieut. Sargent has been appointed judge advocate of a court martial assembled here, in which some 30 cases are to be tried for different offences. The cause of the absence of the field officers is, they have been ordered to Corinth to attend the court martial of Col. Murphy, who, we all expect, will come out of the trial with flying colors and be honorably acquitted. I do not exactly know what the charges preferred are, but it is for cowardice he certainly will be clear for no man who saw him in the skirmishes at Iuka could ever accuse him of cowardice, for he could be seen in every part of the field directing the artillery and infantry, and with the small force of 800 men drove 2,000 rebel cavalry three times from entering the town, and with the prisoners he took managed to find out the position and strength of Price's rebel army, and his intention to attack us the following morning, all of which proved to be true.—He could get no communication from Corinth, the wire having been cut, and the railroad destroyed; he acted on his own responsibility, and rather than let his little force of 800 men be cut to pieces by 30,000 rebels and finally have to surrender, he ordered the place to be evacuated on the morning of September 11th, which was done with but little loss; the rebels followed some nine miles and took some prisoners and killed one man. Companies K and G, of the 8th Wisconsin, and two cavalry companies, covered the retreat and were the last to leave the town. It is not necessary to say that our goods suffered some about that time. Two more of my men are missing since the fight, Thos. Colwell and Joseph Davis. Whether taken prisoners or not I cannot say, I don't think either was killed in action. I gave you a small description of the battle of Iuka in my last. We keep a sharp lookout, and our folks at home need not be surprised to hear of a fight here at any time. There is a rebel force not far from here. Our regiment slept on their arms last night, on the color line, expecting an attack. I met an old Janesville friend here a few days ago in the Kansas Jayhawkers, William Weston; he is lieutenant in company I. Janesville has furnished some officers for this war as well as privates. I have 51 men with me here, all, with the exception of two, are well. It is almost impossible for me to tell the hardships this regiment has gone through for the last three weeks. Those that have not shared the hardships with us cannot be made to believe what we have suffered.—As this is the last of the month the regiment has to be inspected, so I must close.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. BRITTON,
Capt. Com'd 8th Wis.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 1st, 1862:

City.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through.	1:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Way.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Dakota, through.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	5:30 P.M.
Way.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	5:30 P.M.
Madison, through.	5:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	7:30 P.M.
Way.	5:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	7:30 P.M.
St. Paul, through.	7:30 P.M.	8:30 P.M.	9:30 P.M.
Way.	7:30 P.M.	8:30 P.M.	9:30 P.M.
St. Louis, through.	9:30 P.M.	10:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.
Way.	9:30 P.M.	10:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.
St. Paul, through.	11:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 A.M.
Way.	11:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 A.M.
St. Louis, through.	1:30 A.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Way.	1:30 A.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
St. Paul, through.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	5:30 P.M.
Way.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	5:30 P.M.
St. Louis, through.	5:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	7:30 P.M.
Way.	5:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	7:30 P.M.
St. Paul, through.	7:30 P.M.	8:30 P.M.	9:30 P.M.
Way.	7:30 P.M.	8:30 P.M.	9:30 P.M.
St. Louis, through.	9:30 P.M.	10:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.
Way.	9:30 P.M.	10:30 P.M.	11:30 P.M.
St. Paul, through.	11:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 A.M.
Way.	11:30 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 A.M.
St. Louis, through.	1:30 A.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Way.	1:30 A.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Fourth Ward Caucus.

The Republican electors of the Fourth Ward will meet at the office of G. Nettleton, on **FRIDAY, THE 10th DAY OF OCTOBER INST.** at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing ten delegates to attend the Fifth Assembly Convention to be held at the Court House in this city on the 11th of October.

Fifth Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the Fifth Assembly District Convention, comprising the city of Janesville, will meet in convention, by their delegates, on **SATURDAY, THE 11th DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1862.**

at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Court House, to nominate a candidate for member of the Assembly from this district, and to be supported at the coming election. The several wards in this city will be entitled to the following number of delegates in said Assembly District Convention under the new apportionment of the city committee, to wit:

First Ward.....	6	Third Ward.....	4
Second Ward.....	6	Fourth Ward.....	10

First Ward Caucus.

The Republican electors of the First Ward will meet at the Court House, in said ward, on **FRIDAY, THE 10th DAY OF OCTOBER INST.** at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing six delegates to attend the Fifth Assembly Convention, to be held at the Court House, in this city, on the 11th of October.

Third Ward Caucus.

The Republican electors of the Third Ward of the city of Janesville are requested to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, on **FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1862,** at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Assembly District Convention to be held in this city on Saturday, October 11th, 1862.

A Box for the Twelfth Battery.

A box of packages for Lieut. Harlow's command, in the Twelfth Battery, is now being made up at Dearborn's bookstore. Those wishing to send articles can do so by making them into packages, and marking upon them the name of the person for whom they are designed. Express charges will be paid at the time of depositing each package, according to its weight. The box will be sent on Monday next, and it is desirable that all who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity to forward articles to their friends in the Battery, will be prompt in bringing them forward.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

The following is a comparative statement of earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway company for the month of September, 1862 and 1861:

	1861.	1862.
Passenger.....	\$13,370 94	\$30,713 47
Freight.....	55,032 71	53,379 29
Express.....	885 50	807 03
Mail.....	1,692 83	1,695 83
Miscellaneous.....	30 00	42 50
Mileage of cars.....	421 79	
Total.....	\$101,058 98	\$87,166 91
Increase.....		\$13,892 07

FINE GRAPES.—The present season has

been prolific in the production of grapes and favorable to their quality. Some of the finest we have seen have been left with us by Mr. Charles Hanford, of Emerald Grove, embracing the Delaware, Diana, Catawba, Isabella, Concord and some other varieties. Mr. Hanford has been a successful grower of this fruit for years, and the product of his vines this year is equal to anything we have seen in market.

A TRICK OF THE ENEMY.—A call is published

in the Madison Patriot, signed by L. B. Vilas and others as a Union State Central Committee, for a mass union convention in Madison to nominate a candidate for congress in this district. This is simply a trick to give Col. Guppy another nomination, and any republican who is caught by it aids directly in the attempt to defeat Mr. Sloan.

We publish in another column, a

communication from Senator Doollittle, addressed to the paper. We shall take occasion to say a few words in regard to the positions taken by the senator, at some future time.

DANE COUNTY.—The republicans of Dane

county have nominated Dr. C. Head of Albion, Wm. H. Miller of Deerfield, and Samuel Klammer of Madison for the assembly.

SUNSHINE AT LAST.—The sun made its

appearance this morning, with a fair prospect of staying out until night.

P. S. The prospects became clouded

during the day.

SPECIAL MEETING.—There will be a

special meeting of Racine Hook and Ladder company No. 1, at their rooms, this evening. Let every member be present as there is business of importance to be transacted. By order of the foreman.

B. BORNHEIM, Sec'y.

The Madison Patriot is searching

history to find evil results growing out of the emancipation of slaves. The Patriot is opposed to emancipation at any time, as a measure in itself, and hence its opposition to the President's proclamation.

Charles H. Wright, formerly of this

city, now of the Chicago Post, is about to take charge of the Union newspaper at Peoria, Illinois.

Mr. Edward Pier has been appointed

trustee of the State Insane Asylum in place of M. C. Darling, resigned.

WILSON'S MUSIC STORE!

BELOW IS A LIST OF NEW MUSIC THIS DAY RECEIVED AT WILSON'S MUSIC STORE, Lappin's Block, 3d story.

THE BATTLE OF FREEDOM.—"ON DAY OF LIBERTY" IS COMING. KINGDOM COMING. BRAVE BOYS ARE THEY. KINGDOM HAS COME. STAND UP FOR UNCLE SAM, MY BOYS. MOCKING BIRD. GAY AND HAPPY—Sung by Peak Family. EVER OF TREE. IT IS BETTER TO LAUGH THAN BE SIGHING. SKEDADDLE CHICKEN. KINGDOM COMING, with Variations. OPERA SCHOTTISCH. And many other pieces too numerous to mention.

Musical Instruments!

Superior Pianos, Melodeons and all other kinds of Musical Instruments, hand, or furnished promptly to order. Janesville, August 10th, 1862. jcs2dawtf

NEW LEATHER STORE

ON MAIN STREET SIX DOORS SOUTH OF MILL WAUVER STREET.

LEATHER,

FROM THE BEST Eastern and European Tanneries!

FINDINGS

Of all descriptions, and shall keep constantly on hand a large and full assortment of the

Best Stock in the Market.

Call and examine my Stock and Prices.

dawtf J. C. BAILEY.

TURNER & SIDWAY,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Saddles, Horse Collars, Brides, Whips, Horse Blankets, etc.

AND DEALERS IN

LEATHER

SHOE FINDINGS.

Our stock of Leather and Findings is very large and embraces a complete assortment of

Imported and Domestic Leather.

Linings, Roans, Tools, Lasts, etc., etc. Our cutlery is fresh and clean, and every article has been bought since the first of July. The selection has been carefully made and as we buy entirely for cash, we are confident in being able to give entire satisfaction to our customers.

Our stock of saddlery will be larger and more

complete than that of any other store in the city. No. 49 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. Janesville, August 10th, 1862. jcs2dawtf

LADIES, ATTENTION!

HAVING obtained the agency of the celebrated New Franklin Sewing Machine,

I desire to inform the public that I have fitted up a room at the Jewelry Store of Mr. C. B. Whittington, on West Milwaukee street, one door east of Corn Exchange, for the use of those who wish to examine and test my machine. Being confident that for general family and manufacturing use the Franklin

Cannot be Excelled,

and that its simplicity, durability, its light and easy management, and its perfect union of the fact that it can be obtained for about

20 Dollars Less

than any other good machine, I recommend it to all who are in a thorough examination and impartial trial. I cordially invite all who wish to procure a

FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINE,

to call as above, with any kind of work and test its merits. jcs2dawtf D. STRUNK, Agent.

USEFUL GOODS!

Hair Brushes,

English, French and American.

TOOTH BRUSHES,

English, French and American.

NAIL BRUSHES.

Infants' Brushes, very fine French.

DRESSING COMBS,

BATHING TOWELS, SPONGES.

For the Bath, also for Infants.

FINE SOAPS, FINE COMBS

POMADES, HAIR OILS,

FINE COLOGNES.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS,

TALMANS & COLLINS, Druggists.

TRUSSES!

TRUSSES FOR MEN.

TRUSSES FOR YOUTHS.

TRUSSES FOR CHILDREN.

all of improved make.

ELASTIC BANDAGES,

for Enlarged Veins, Swollen and Weak Joints.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, Silk, Cotton and Linen.

ELASTIC BANDAGES, Silk, Cotton and Linen.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, for Ladies.

Orders received for CLOTH APPAREL.

Don't let a single day pass without a visit to

our stock of Trusses is complete of all sizes and will be correctly fitted.

TALLMAN & COLLINS, Druggists.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY,

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

THE FALL TERM WILL COMMENCE ON Monday

Sept. 8th, at the late residence of Gov. Dutton.

THIS institution, which includes a Primary Department and a Normal Class, is designed to afford facilities for acquiring a complete education.

For terms see circular, which may be obtained by addressing

MISS E. S. ANDERSON, Principal.

REFERENCES.

Don O'Connell, Madison.

Rev J. A. Smith, Chicago, Ill.

Rev W. L. Garrison, New York.

Rev M. P. Kinney, Janesville.

Rev J. H. Allen, New York.

Rev F. M. Allen, New York.

Rev J. H. Allen, New York.

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GROVER & BAKER'S

Celebrated Noiseless

Sewing Machines.

MAKING BOTH THE Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch.

Price \$40 and Upwards.

First Premium in Illinois, Ohio & Michigan.

PARTIES purchasing machines of the GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co. can have their choice of machines making either stitch, and change if they desire to. The only company able to offer such inducements. We also offer to the public at the extremely low price of

\$40 FORTY \$40

A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine.

suitable for Tailors and Family use. This machine is of large size, rapid, reliable and for superior to the shuttle or lock stitch machines heretofore sold at \$70 to \$100. General Northwestern Office, 115 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. J. B. CROSBY, Agent, at the Millinery Rooms, West Milwaukee street, Jy16dawtf

FURNITURE.

HAVING sold my old stock of Furniture I would now say to the citizens of Janesville and surrounding country that I have an

ENTIRE NEW STOCK

of the latest styles and patterns of

Parlor, Chamber & Common Furniture,

which was purchased for cash previous to the war tax falling effect. Purchasing in large quantities to supply two stores enables me to compete with any other house in the west, and to

Sell Cheaper than the Cheapest

cash, either at Janesville, Wis., or Dixon, Ill. Also Looking Glasses, Looking Glass Plates, Gilt Mountings, &c.

COPPINS

constantly kept on hand, which I will sell cheaper than any other house in Janesville. Also

LENT'S PATENT SPRING BED,

Beware of an imitation spring that is sold in this city for the genuine Lent's spring. I keep the genuine spring and no other.

Work made to order and repairing done on short notice.

MOSSES, Janesville, west side of the river, 5 doors east of the Hyatt House. Jy16dawtf

TIN! TIN! TIN!

IT IS A FACT THAT

W. G. GEARING

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Work

in the City of Janesville, and is selling it too at price to correspond with the times.

MILK PANS

at reduced price, for cash. A full stock of Cooking and Parlor Stove-PUMPS, LEAD PIPE, &c.

ROOFING AND JOB WORK DONE TO ORDER.

Store on Triangle, east of the Hyatt House. Jy16dawtf

TEMPLE OF ART.

I HAVE fitted up a saloon in good style, upon the first floor, with a superior light, and Main Street, Janesville, Wis. I am prepared to furnish the city and country with all kinds of furniture, having had fourteen years' experience in the city and country. I am prepared to furnish the city and country with all kinds of furniture, having had fourteen years' experience in the city and country. I am prepared to furnish the city and country with all kinds of furniture, having had fourteen years' experience in the city and country.

PICTURES

unexcelled by any ever produced in this city. If you want a picture of your friends get up in the latest style, call—examination warranted. With nearly every one of those who wish to examine and test my machine. Being confident that for general family and manufacturing use the Franklin

FINEST PICTURES!!

Brilliant and of fine tone, with all the middle tint pure white and black. I am prepared to furnish the city and country with all kinds of furniture, having had fourteen years' experience in the city and country. I am prepared to furnish the city and country with all kinds of furniture, having had fourteen years' experience in the city and country.

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NOTICE. The State of Wisconsin, in the County of Rock, in the Town of ... The following is a list of the lands ... The lands are to be sold at public auction on the 1st day of ... The lands are to be sold at public auction on the 1st day of ... The lands are to be sold at public auction on the 1st day of ...

Table with 10 columns: NAME, Description, Amount Due, Amount Paid, Balance Due, etc. Lists various individuals and their financial obligations.

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